The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,619.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage ..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 1 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

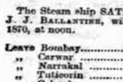
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SATARA, 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on the 16th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Madras	29
„ Carwar	18	„ Coconada	31
„ Narrakal	20		Sept.
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Galle	23	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Negapatam	28	Arrive Calcutta	4

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

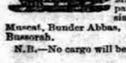
(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, sail in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from / Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 4 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

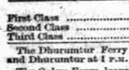
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via Suez Canal).



The Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,600 Tons
ASIA	Capt. Croco	2,600 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Croco	2,600 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Barabino	2,600 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer supprior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	10	Food.
Alexandria	39	25	10	Without
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	34	13	Including Wines.
Leghorn	50	35	15	
Genoa	50	35	15	
Marseilles	53	36	15-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the above Fares.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...	£11 £8.	To ROME.....	£12- 6 £ 8-10.
„ VENICE ...	£12-16 £ 8-16.	„ PARIS ...	£2.-12 £15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 4th August 1870. Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th August. It has limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent.

There is also a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of Railway and Steamboat routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class..... £13 | Second Class..... £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10 ; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years a Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Messrs. Skeates, Hobart & Co., Managers, Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE *via* ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit Steamer Fares) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, *via* Suez Canal, are received and forwarded shipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Meadow Street.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1863, respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees One Thousand per Share has been declared, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 12th August 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row, west, on THURSDAY the 25th August 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1870, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 13th to 25th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of EDWARD BRICE late of No. 3 Hanley Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, in England, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, Brigadier General and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, deceased, who died at No. 66 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 8th day of June 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant. NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Edward Brice are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 12th September 1870 next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Edward Brice without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 12th day of August 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M. of MONDAY, the 22nd inst., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., for the Light Vessels of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be delivered at the Lighthouses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments; as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

No cession will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the SUPPLY of 400 tons (more or less) of STEAM COAL, to be delivered into the vessels, in such quantities as may be required from time to time on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

By order,

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 11th August 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—COPIES of a MAP of GERMANY and SURROUNDING COUNTRIES (in 4 Sheets) at 4 Rupees per Map, are FOR SALE at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Presidency. Applications for them should be made to the undersigned, accompanied by a receipt from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, for the price of the Map, which should first be paid into his office.

C. W. TREMENHEERE, Major-Genl. R. E.,
Chief Engineer, Presidency.

Public Works Department, Bombay, 13th August 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 1st September 1870, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of sale :—

H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1865, being 634 28/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 235 feet 4 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Earl Canning, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 661 37/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 223 feet 3 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Sir John Lawrence, built of Iron at London in 1865, being 577 10/100 tons, 70 Horse Power, 204 feet 6 inches long, 28 feet beam, draft of water 11 feet when light. 14 feet when deep.

Terms of Sale—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th August 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

BASS BEER, in quarts and pints, also
PORTER in do. do.

bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons, London : just landed ex Flora in excellent condition.

STENHOUSE & Co.

JACQUES' CELEBRATED SETS of CROQUET.

Rs. 22 to Rs. 40 per Set.

Extra sets of Croquet Balls daily expected.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. T. BEYER in our FIRM have CEASED THIS DAY.

Bombay, 15th May 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

MR. R. N. M. LUNGRANA is duly AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st July 1870. ROSSELET & Co.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation). —NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 29th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' Reports and Accounts to 30th June last, and considering the advisability of selling off the remaining Assets of the Bank by Public Auction.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned has to complain of the inconvenience caused by the very great delay on the part of some persons who have transactions with the STORES DEPARTMENT, in furnishing the Returns of Amounts of Stores and Materials Railway Company, and he particularly requests that all such Accounts may be sent to his office, for examination, within one month from the period of delivery to the Company of the Articles supplied.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 27th July 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of three thousand tons of best COALS for Locomotive Engines will be received up to the 15th instant.

Each Tender should be forwarded in a Sealed Envelope, addressed to F. MATHEW, Esq., Acting Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, and endorsed "Tender for Coals."

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. R. LIGHT,
Secretary to the Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 11th August 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the following business, viz :—

1. To appoint a Member to the Committee appointed to consider, in concert with the Director of Public Instruction, the best means of applying the Municipal Grant for Educational purposes, in the place of Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., resigned.

2. Letter from Dr. Lumsdaine, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to convey his thanks to the Justices for the flattering recognition of his services.

3. The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1869.

4. Extracts from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee at Meetings up to date.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th August 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-12-9 (Rupee One, Annas Twelve, and Pies Nine) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 1-1-3 (Rupee One, Anna One, and Pies Three) per Share on the New Issue will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates, on applying for Distribution.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE. —TENDERS are invited for the completion of the following Roads :—

1. Grant Road, from Frere Bridge to the Jewish Burial Ground.
2. Gilder Street, between Falkland and Bellasis Roads.
3. De Lisle Foras Road, from Firemen houses B. B. and C. I. Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Foras Road, from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.
5. Warree Bunder Road, from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street. do. do.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders are to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 27th August 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 29th July 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of the following additional Roads :—

No. 6. Branch Road from the old Sewree Road to the Sewree Cemetery.

No. 7. Road along the East front of the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, to join Waree Bunder North Road at Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders must be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office before 5 P.M. on the 1st September 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL *via* MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visé'd by the French Consul before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Factory is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Bloomen, Bell, and Major General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 4,700 Garces, equal to 564,000 Indian Maunds, of SALT, of good quality, for the District of Malabar, as follows :—

At Cannanore ...	550 Garces of 120 Indian Maunds each	ditto	In November, December, January, February, and March next.
„ Tellicherry ...	650	ditto	
„ Calicut ...	900	ditto	
„ Beypore ...	750	ditto	
„ Ponani ...	1,800	ditto	
„ Chowghat ...	25	ditto	
„ Cochin ...	25	ditto	
Total Garces...	4,700		

Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities (within the above limits) of 10 garces each, or upwards. The periods within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within the time, it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.

All Tenders received up to the 1st September 1870 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following, in the Honorable Secretary, at Calicut, when the parties tendering, or their Agents, are invited to attend.

Tenders will afterwards continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied, until further notice.

Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their Tenders by Telegram,—reply prepaid.

Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on these points.

The Tenders must specify, in words at length, the rate in rupees per garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

The Tenderers attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering.

The Salt will be received by weight, according to the practice now existing, in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depots.

The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar, and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Salt."

12. Parties who may Tender for more than 100 garces will be required to find substantial security for the due fulfilment of their contracts, should the Collector consider it necessary.

13. Salt brought by Merchants from whom Tenders have not been accepted, will be received if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

A. MACGREGOR, Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, 18th July 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, } Petitioners.
Liquidators of the said Company,

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of September 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved, and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.
G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.
Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, who we set forth, all the Creditors, or claimed to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY ..... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA ..... East Street.
CALCUTTA ..... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened with many buyers for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,540 and 1,065, respectively, but closed rather dull at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value/pershi.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. s.			
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	570exd.
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Rts. Issue	160exd.
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,000
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12½ ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	5 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
31,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	120
64,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,350exd.
6,000	150	100	Nil	Fazer Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
1,750	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,045
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	295

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,125
200	2,000	1,100	1000	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	2,500	850	200	Alexandra Press Co.	500
150	12,000	11,000	1000	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
300	2,000	all	250	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
50	500	all	30½	Do. New	525
500	1,800	all	800	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	Fort India Press Co.	2,500
150	4,000	all	800	Fort Press Co.	9,700
200	2,000	1,800	...	Franzi Cowsji Press	900
200	8,000	all	240	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150	pa Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	100	pa Kurrachee Press Co.	980
2,000	400	350	35	pa Mofat Press & G. Co.	315exd.
125	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
22	2,000	750	200	pa Victoria Press, Madras.	1,200
150	2,000	all	150	pa Timevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	255
...	£20	109.1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ c/	43.10.3	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	125	pa Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	850
4,000	50	all	8p.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
800	1,000	300	21 p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.	Preacher & Co.	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125 p.	Alliance Spinning	2,025
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	760
96	150	150	...	Broach Mills	150
800	150	50	...	Do. New	90
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,350
750	2,000	all	150	p. Great Eastern	1,425
2,500	1,000	all	80	p.s Manockji Petit's	775
800	2,500	all	80	p.s Oriental	1,000
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
...	500	75 Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	16
...	75	19 Do.	Do. China	1
...	200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
...	250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	22
...	200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	68½ May '67	Royal Bank	5
...	180	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	14

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	630
...	3,500	2.44	...	B'bay & Bengal	8.8. 15
...	3,500	2.550	...	Bombay 8s	500
12,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅜/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾d.
Do.	30 days' sight	10⅞ par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	225

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ..... 4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..... 6 ,,

CALCUTTA.—9TH AUGUST 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, time-bargain contracts for half a lack, at Rs. 95-8, or 4-8 discount, for delivery in one month, and one lack at Rs. 95-6, or 4-10 discount, for delivery in one month. There were buyers for cash at Rs. 95-12, or 4-4 discount, but no business announced, as sellers were holding for Rs. 96-0, or 4 discount.

5 per cents, at Rs. 105-0, 104-12, and 104-14.

5½ per cents, half a lack, at Rs. 112-0.

In shares—

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 246 per £20.

—*Englishman.*

HONGKONG.—20TH JULY, 1870.

OPIUM.—Patna, New, ... $935
Old, ...
Benares, New, ... 905
Old, ...
Malwa, ... 645
Turkey, ... 19 to 22½
COTTON.—Calcutta, ... 19 to 22
Ningpo, ... 23-25
Shanghai, ... 23 to 24
Tientsin, ... 23
Camphor, ... 15-25 to 15-50
Quicksilver, ... 64 to 65
Saltpetre, ... 5-80 to 6-25

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 6 months' sight, 4/6½
Credits, 6 ,, ,, 4/6¾
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 232.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 232.
On Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 74½.
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 6 per cent. prem.
Sycee, Shanghai, 4½ per cent. prem.
Mexicans, ½ per cent. prem..
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $22 80.
,, Bar, 98 touch, $22 69.
Sovereigns, English $4 60.
,, Australian, $4 42½.
Discount, 10 per cent.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

[Bank Rates.]

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/6.
,, Private Bills, 4/6½.
,, with Documents, 4/7½.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 231.
,, Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 231.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 4 per cent prem. nom.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $23 per tael.
Bar Silver, 5 per cent prem nom.

CARGOES.

Silk per steamer Hindostan :—For England, 1,054 bales and 24 cases. For France, 761 bales and 2 cases, 24 cases Cocoons.

SINGAPORE.—29TH JULY, 1870.

Gambier $3 12½
Black Pepper 8 45
White Pepper ... ... 11·90
Sago Flour ... ... 2·55
Pearl Sago 3
Tin 31
40z Mule Twist 137
Shirtings ... ... 7·85 to 8½
7 do do ... ... 2·45 to 2·37½
5 do T. Cloths ... ... 1·55 to 1·50
6 do do ... ... 1·82½ to 1·80
7 do do ... ... 2 to 2·02½
Freight to London, £2 0s.
Benares Opium, new ..... $468 to 469

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank bills, 6 months' sight, 4/8
Credit bills, 6 months' sight, 4/7
Private bills, 6 months' sight, 4/5 to 4/5½

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 13.

Young, Surgeon, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, from Segolie.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 13.

Sawyer, Ensign, 2-12th Foot, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 9.)

Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, special leave for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bean, R.E., Superintending Engineer in charge of the 4th Division, preparatory leave for one month.

Major George Bligh Bowen, of the Madras Staff Corps, to act as President of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras.

Mr. Francis Henry Woodrooffe, to act as Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam.

Mr. Henry William Bliss, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore.

Captain George Edward H. Beauchamp, to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has approved of the appointment made by the Coroner of Madras, of Dr. H. Stanbrough, to act for him as his Deputy in the holding of Inquests.

The Acting Master Attendant, Administrative Department, has granted Mr. M. W. H. Bartlett, Acting 1st Assistant Master Attendant, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. D. S. White, Acting Registrar of Madras, is appointed Deputy Registrar-General during the Registrar-General's absence on duty from the Presidency.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals J. A. Reynolds, of the Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £766 per annum, with effect from the 4th August 1870.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. H. Doveton, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet from the 3rd August 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, with effect from the 23rd July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

William John Busteed, William Farquhar Davis, M.D., F.R.C.S., James McDonald Houston, M.D., William Howland Roberts, M.D., and John Murray, M.D.

Major J. Duval, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, is allowed furlough (medical certificate,) for two years.

Inspector-General S. M. Hadaway, of the British Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 15th instant. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals R. C. Elliot, C.B., will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of Inspector-General Hadaway, during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter officer.

The Inspector-General Indian Medical Department has granted to Surgeon-Major C. J. Rogers, Acting Surgeon 1st District, privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 28th July 1870.

Ensign G. C. Fenwick, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and with the sanction of Government a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

Ensign Fenwick will do duty with the 24th Regiment Native Infantry at Secunderabad, until the 31st October, when he will proceed to join the 11th Native Infantry.

Ensign W. H. McCausland, 1st Battalion 1st Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and with the sanction of Government, a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. H. E. Adamson, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 36th Native Infantry, and with the sanction of Government, a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

The following removals are ordered :—

Assistant Surgeon E. A. Trimnell, from doing duty 27th N. I., to 27th N.I., vice Dr. J. Kirkpatrick on other duty, with effect from date of assuming charge.

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Maslin, M.D., from doing duty, 3rd L. I., to 3rd Light Infantry.

The following removal is ordered :—

Lieutenant J. J. Fletcher, General List, from "attached" 40th Native Infantry, to "attached" 23rd Native Infantry.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Captain G. E. Borradaile, attached 28th Native Infantry, from 28th July 1870 or date of departure for four months—Madras and Neilgherries, private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain T. Lavie, 1st Wing Subaltern and Acting Quarter Master 27th Native Infantry, from 26th July 1870, or date of departure—Presidency, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. H. Carew, to Madras, (whenever he can undertake the journey) to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Captain D. McDonald, in extension from 16th September to 15th October 1870—Wellington, private affairs.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GENERAL ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug. 10.)

Mr. Robert Lewis Forbes McMullin, Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Benares, to officiate as District Superintendent at Azimgurh, in the room of Mr. Severin Alexander Campbell, as temporary arrangement.

Mr. Edwin Theobald Constable, M.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, 1st or Meerut Circle, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. Thomas Burton Cann, retired.

Mr. James Speed Graves, officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, 1st or Meerut Circle, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. Constable, promoted.

Mr. Severin Alexander Campbell, officiating District Superintendent at Azimgurh, is transferred to Benares, as Assistant District Superintendent, Police.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom.p.to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Od. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. Od. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. Od. to £2 0s. Od. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. Od. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. Od. ,,
	Sundries	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. Od. ,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. Od. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland ...Steamers		£2 10s. Od. to £2 15s. Od. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. Od. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	John Pedcock	Finlay	Moulmein June 11.
	Hindostan (s)	Curling	Hongkong, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Oithona	Reed	Liverpool.
	Houri	Stapleton	Galle.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Penang and Singapore
	Hydree	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
9	James Service	Muckersy ..... Adelaide, May 25.
10	Imperatrice Eugenie. Laine	..... Bordeaux, May 9.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
7	Catherine	Halbrook ..... Gopaulpore.
8	India (s)	..... London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BUSHBY—August 14th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. C. Bushby, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—August 8th, at Fort William, the wife of Captain A. J. Colvin Birch, Commanding Brigade Major, of a son.

MACLAUCHLAN—July 25th, at Dhorgurh, Assam, the wife of Lieutenant M. O. Boyd, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

CORNABE—August 7th, at No. 12, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. B. W. Cornabé, of a son.

POYNTON—August 6th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Poynton, of the B. I. S. N. Co., of a son.

DEATHS.

POYNTON—August 6th, at Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Poynton, aged 3 hours.

ROBINSON—August 7th, at Jumalpore, the wife of Mr. H. Robinson, aged 46, of disease of the heart.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROOKE—July 26th, at Mallacapoorum, Malabar, the wife of Captain Cresswell Rooke, 1st Battalion "The Royal Regiment," of a daughter—(prematurely.)

DEATHS.

DE MONTRAVEL—August 4th, at Madras, 11, Mount Road, Raoul Tardy de Montravel, son of the late Tardy de Montravel, French Admiral, aged 17 years and 10 months.

IRVING—August 3rd, at Vellore, from dysentery followed by convulsion, Bery Lushington, the only child of Octavius Butler Irvine, Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 1 year and 11 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HENVEY—August 7th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Frederick Henvey, of a son.

MACCARTHY—August 7th, at Agra, the of J. E. S. MacCarthy, Esq., "The Royal" Regiment, of a daughter.

PARKER—August 8th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Captain Neville Fraser Parker, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROOKE—SYMONS—At St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay, W. R. Brooke, Superintendent Government Telegraphs, to Evelyn, second daughter of the late John Symons, Esq., of Selwood Place, Brighton, and York Street, St. James' Square, London.

DEATHS.

BEAMES—August 4th, at Landour, of diarrhœa, Edward Henry, son of Captain P. T. Beames, (late) 11th Regiment, aged 2 years and 23 days.

EDWARDS—August 4th, at Sangor, Captain William Wilson Edwards, late 8th Madras Cavalry, attached to 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870.

THE rapid progress of the Germans, assuming the truth of the startling telegrams received yesterday afternoon, continues to testify to the severity of the defeats sustained by the French at the outset of the campaign. The punishment inflicted on the troops commanded by the Emperor must have been most severe. On that supposition, we said this day week, that the Emperor must put the Moselle between himself and the victorious foe. Subsequent statements seemed to attenuate the weight of the blow under which the Emperor and Macmahon alike reeled; but the telegrams of yesterday show that those statements did not deserve the importance we were bound to give them; for the French army was actually over the Moselle early in the week. That is clear from the telegrams. Pont-a-Mousson stands on both banks of the river; to reach it the Seille has to be crossed. Now we are told that the German scouts were not only in the valley of the Moselle, but that a detachment had occupied Pont-a-Mousson, but had been expelled by an attack which must have come from the left bank. The strong ground between the Seille and the Moselle has been abandoned, and, of course, save the guards out in front of Metz, the whole body of French was over the river.

Moreover the turning movement of the left of the King's army has been so successful that Phalsbourg has surrendered, probably to the Crown Prince, who has invested, and summoned Strasbourg; while so little use has been made of the rugged and broken country about Marsal, that cavalry, either from the King's or Crown Prince's army had appeared on Friday in the neighbourhood of Lunéville. The space between the Vezouse and the Meurthe could be reached by the flankers of the King's army pushing along the Paris high-road to Blamont, or by the Crown's Prince's horsemen riding through the Vosges by the valley of the Bruche and the Badon, and debouching through the narrow defile of Raon l'Etape. The notable facts, however, are that a body of Germans has touched the centre of the French line at Pont-a-Mousson while another has turned it by showing themselves near Lunéville. It is probable that leaving a force to blockade or besiege Strasbourg, the Crown Prince had led or sent every available man remaining at his disposal to co-operate in turning the right of the French army in order to make them fall back from the Moselle behind the Meuse. It is but just conceivable that this may be effected without fighting. A German force at Nancy, for instance, would compel a retreat without a battle, because it would occupy the railroad to Chalons, where the French reserves are posted under Trochu. A few hours now ought to bring some striking news from the banks of the blue Moselle. We may note that the name of Prince Charles Frederick is mentioned for the first time. As in the war of 1866, he commands the right and the Crown Prince the left, while the King and von Moltke are with the head-quarters of Prince Charles, just as they were in Bohemia.

The King of Prussia has notified that he is warring against soldiers not against citizens, and if by that announcement he can keep down the free corps and the peasants, much misery will be warded off them, and the movement of the armies will be easier. But it may be doubted whether the French will be as submissive as they were in 1814-15. The rest of the telegrams speak for themselves.

DR. HEWLETT'S quarterly report is as usual interesting and suggestive. It is satisfactory to mark an improvement in the public health during the second quarter of the year, whether the returns be compared with those of the corresponding quarter last year or with the average. And if the figures are accurate, Bombay may boast of being as healthy, despite its sanitary imperfections, as any city in the world. Looking to the state of Bombay, as revealed to the eye and the nose, one cannot help doubting the correctness of the figures, nor supposing that the real per centage must be higher. No doubt this is very unphilosophical. The believers in statistics tell us we ought also to believe, under pain of being considered ignorant, perhaps malevolent; but there are statistics and statistics, and we take the liberty of exercising our own judgment. Smelling Bombay, and looking at the crowds who dwell in kennels, we cannot help doubting whether the population be not fewer than the census returns represent it to be, or the death-rate higher. Moreover, Bombay is like London in one respect—its population is replenished by immigration: a fact demonstrated by the bills of mortality upon which we can rely. They show that out of 3,657 deaths, registered in the quarter, only 2,108 of the dead persons were born in Bombay, while the large number of 1,519, between one-half and one-third of the whole, were not born in Bombay. It is plain, therefore, that the population is fluctuating, and as many sick persons, native as well as European, go to their native seats to die, it would be interesting to know the proportion they bear to the immigrants who are caught by death in this city. If the death-rate is really as low as it is represented to be, our health department must be most effective and our island a sanitarium. But healthy as it may be, there are two kinds of disorders exceedingly open to the destructive attacks of scientific, or as we should prefer to say common sense sanitation—fever and small-pox. Fever, it has been often pointed out, is *the* Bombay disease; but we have always understood that fever may be successfully assailed. At present fever in several districts kills more than a third of the people who die, and surely the causes of fever are removeable to a very great extent. Parell is one of the great fever districts. It has a higher death-rate from fever than even the thickliest-populated parts of the island. Why? "I have often before expressed my opinion, and I do so again most strongly," writes the Health Officer, "that this excessive fever death-rate in Parell is due to its close proximity to, and to its situation to leeward of, the dismal swamps of the Flats." To reduce the death-rate in Parell, therefore, the remedy would seem to be the drainage of the Flats during the monsoon, and the extinction of that dire monstrosity the open main drain, all the year round No doubt Parell would gain in salubrity by these measures; but no drainage will avail completely to save Parell until the native practice of polluting the whole surface of the Flats all the year round is effectually surpressed. That practice, during the dry season, is more malefic than lakes of storm water; and from that practice Parell and Byculla suffer almost to the last extremity. Until it is abolished Parell will be the cradle of fever, even if the Flats be drained never so scientifically and cheaply. Do not let us be understood as saying a word against the drainage of these low-lying tracts of land. Some day they will be reclained and raised and built on; indeed, wretched huts are springing up mouth by mouth even in the swamps; but we wish to impress on the authorities the gravity of an evil greater than stormwater, since it goes on all the year through.

What is called the "utilization of sewage" is, no doubt, one of the great agricultural questions of the day. There are many examples of its use. We remember a large plot of ground, an old pit, reclaimed or filled up mainly by sweepings and the other commodity, and afterwards converted into a very fertile garden. In Tuscany the unpleasing but inevitable concomitant of humanity is or was preserved in tubs, brought to market, and sold under the jocular name of the Grand Duke's butter. Dr. Hewlett, rightfully anxious on this malodorous subject, and desirous of trying experiments, tells us that Dr. Gray and a Hindoo gardener alike agree in putting a high value upon this refuse as a fertilizing agent. "In the Deccan it is and has long been utilized under the name of Sonkhud—the golden manure"—a parallel to our Tuscan example. In Switzerland it is so generally used, in a semi-liquid state, as to make whole tracts rival the ancient reputation of Edina. And, we have no doubt that he who could invent a practicable plan for returning to the land the products taken from it, would confer on India a benefit far greater than the most ingenious device for raising millions on millions of money at some low rate per cent. Dr. Hewlett should be supported in his ardour to make experiments. Money so employed is rarely thrown away, since even failures in chemistry, as in other things, are aids to the discovery of processes destined to be crowned with success. The great principle to be borne ever in mind, however, is to produce the largest results with the smallest means.

The common humanity of the Health Officer is shocked at the horrible dens existing in the native town and used as human habitations. He has suppressed two during the last quarter. In one he found 172 persons abiding and there was said to be room for more! The rooms on the ground floor were divided by two passages; and on the inner side of each passage were a row or rooms which had "no communication whatever with the external air, and where light and air could only be derived from the narrow passage in front of them." It is not wonderful that the atmosphere of such a hole, otherwise badly situated, should have driven the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer rapidly into the street, and that the murderous arrangements should have ensured the condemnation of this nest of abominations. But the building and ventilation of native houses will be a harder nut to crack than even sewage utilization, since the rights of property—even to the commission indirectly of murder—will all rise up and call down the courts upon the reformers. However, the Municipal authorities will confer such a blessing on the poor if they succeed in carrying out their benevolent intentions, that we say, persevere, attack the evil wherever it can be assailed, and call in new laws, if you can devise them, to overcome and reduce the baleful nuisance. Avarice is not entitled to the least respect; the last for large returns, no matter at what cost, from money invested in houses is contemptible as well as criminal; and we hope that Dr. Hewlett will show no mercy to property directly productive of constant suffering, and indirectly of occasional homicide.

MAJOR-GENERAL TRAVERS, V. C., has left Allahabad to take command of the Meerut Division.

THE "Friend of India" rejoices to learn by telegraph that the Indian Law Commissioners have resigned office.

ACCORDING to the "Examiner," a telegram has been received in Calcutta to the effect that Mr. Mellish, Q.C., has been raised to a judgeship.

COLONEL HYDE, R.E., in company with Colonel Allen Johnson, and one or two other officers went down the Hooghly on the 9th, to inspect the proposed system of torpedo and other river defences.

MR. SETON-KARR and Mr. Bowring, C.B., resigned the Bengal Civil Service on the 1st inst. Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C. S. I., and Colonel Meade, C. S. I., will now be confirmed in their high appointments.

THE movement of two companies of H. M.'s 14th Regiment from Cawnpore to Allahabad was countermanded at the last moment. It is surmised that the deficient drainage of the new barracks at Allahabad is the cause.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR has declared himself against the proposal to enforce the Jonesian system of spelling in the Indian Gazetteers. There will be further official discussion, it seems, before final orders are issued.

THE Government of India, we see it stated, has exempted the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg from the payment of house rent, and has also increased his salary to a sum equal to that enjoyed by other officers of the same class in other parts of India.

THE Nazir of the Lucknow Civil Court has been sentenced by the Commissioner of Lucknow to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of sixteen thousand rupees. The deficit in the Civil Court chest (it is clearly a deficit this time and *not* a surplus) is twenty-one thousand rupees, and it remains to be seen how and from whom the payment of the large sum will be made good.

A PRIVATE of the 2-19th Regiment, lately tried by a district court-martial at Fort William for writing anonymous letters to the Commander-in-Chief and Brigadier General Ingall, C.B., has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three hundred and thirty-six days. In consequence of the prisoner's previous good character, the Commander-in-Chief has remitted half the sentence.

THE system of Station or Garrison Instructors is to be adopted without much loss of time in India as well as at home, and the appointment of Head Instructor, or Superintendent, has been offered to, and accepted by, Lieutenant-Colonel Creagh Osborn, at present at Rawal Pindee. This officer has passed the Staff College course at Sandhurst and the H. S. in Hindustani, and is said to be well fitted for the coming post.

A BODY of influential native gentlemen at Madras have memorialised the Secretary of State for India to extend Lord Napier's time in Madras to 1873. Their reasons, as described by the "Madras Mail," are that the present Governor, like Sir Thomas Munro, has always manifested the greatest interest in their welfare by appointing natives to seats in Council, to seats on the Magisterial bench, and also to good berths in the D. P. W. The memorial goes home by an early mail.

THE plans of the proposed Eastern Ganges Canal have just been dispatched to Simla by the Government of the North-West Provinces. This project, on which a staff of engineers had been engaged for some time, is for a canal from the Ganges river to start about ten miles below Hurdwar and to irrigate a large tract of country (over 3,000 square miles) in the districts of Bijnour, Moradabad and Budaon. The total length of the main canal and its branches as now projected, would be over 1,000 miles, and the probable cost of the work, when completed, under ninety lakhs of rupees. The engineers of this projected canal are Mr. J. Parker, C.E., Superintending Engineer, and Mr. J. P. Roberts, C.E., Executive Engineer.

SOONDERJEE SHAMJEE ADMITTED TO BAIL.

On Saturday Mr. Taylor, barrister, made an application in the Fort Police Court to Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate, that Soonderjee Shamjee, then in custody on charges by the underwriters of being connected with the conspiracy to destroy the ship Aurora and cheat the underwriters, should be admitted to bail. The Magistrate granted the application, and Soonderjee was liberated on giving his own recognizances for Rs. 10,000, depositing Rs. 5,000 and obtaining two good sureties for Rs. 5,000 each.

ORDER OF BATTLE: NORTH GERMAN ARMY.

THE following "order of battle," as it is technically called, will interest our military readers :—

Gardecorps : Com. Prince August von Wurtemberg.

1. Division Infantry Guard. Constantine von Alvensleben.
2. Do. von Löwenfeld.

Cavalry Guard. Graf von der Goltz.

I. Army Corps (East Prussia), von Manteuffel.
1. Division, von Bentheim.
2. Division, von Hartmann.

II. Army Corps (Pommerania), von Frausecki.
3. Division, von Werder.
4. Division, Hann von Weyhern.

III. Army Corps (Brandenburg), von Goeben.
5. Division, von Stülpnagel.
6. Division, von Buddenbrock.

IV. Army Corps (Saxony), Gustav von Alvensleben.
7. Division, Gross Schwartzhoff.
8. Division, von Schöler.

V. Army Corps (Posen), von Steinmetz.
9. Division, von Rheinhaben.
10. Division, von Kirchbach.

VI. Army Corps (Silesia), von Tümpling.
11. Division, von Gordon.
12. Division, Graf Stolberg.

VII. Army Corps (Westphalia), von Zastrow.
13. Division,——
14. Division, von Blumenthal (now chief of the Crown Prince's Staff.)

VIII. Army Corps (Rhine), Eberhard Herwarth von Bittenfeld.
15. Division, von Weltzien.
16. Division, von Barnekow.

IX. Army Corps (Schleswig-Holstein), von Manstein.
17. Division, von Schimmelmann.
18. Division, von Wrangel.

X. Army Corps (Hanover), von Voigts-Rhetz.
19. Division, von Schwarts Koppen.
20. Division, von Bose.

XI. Army Corps (Hesse-Nassau), von Pjonski.
21. Division, von Bohen.
22. Division, von Gerndorf.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE WAR.

STATE OF STRASBOURG.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST.

Strasbourg is surrounded on all sides by German troops, who occupy the railways leading thence to Paris and Lyons. The Commander has refused to surrender.

By British Indian Cable.

IMPENDING BATTLE.

PARIS, 12TH AUGUST.

General Lebœuf has resigned the Major-Generalship of the army of the Rihne (? Rhine).

The French troops are in position near Metz. A battle with the army of Prince Frederick Charles is imminent.

Prussian subjects with a few exceptions are to be immediately expelled from France.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST.

It is positively asserted that the Prince Imperial has arrived in London. The Orleans Princes have offered their services to the French Government. Prince Latour d'Auvergne has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST.

The King of Prussia has addressed a proclamation to the French people stating that the Germans desire to live in peace with the French and are waging war against soldiers and not French citizens. If no hostile attempts be made against the German troops, the inhabitants will be protected.

EXCITEMENT AT MADRID.

Events in France have caused great excitement among the Republicans at Madrid.

CONTINUED ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

PARIS, 13TH AUGUST, 4-55 P.M.

Marshal Bazaine has been nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps of the Army of the Rhine, and General Trochu Commander of the Twelfth Army Corps at Chalons.

Prussian scouts appeared yesterday in the valley of the Moselle, and a detachment occupied Pont à Mousson, but were repulsed by the French.

Strong reinforcements are daily arriving in the army of Metz.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH FORCES TO METZ.

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST, 12.50 P.M.

Advices from Saint Avold of to-day's date state that the French yesterday abandoned their position on the River Reed, and withdrew over the Moselle to Metz.

The Prussian cavalry are now before Metz, Pont à Mousson, and Nancy.

French accounts assert that the Prince Imperial is still at Metz.

The newspapers "Réveil" and "Rappel" have been suppressed.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST.

Advices from Metz states that General Lebœuf has resigned his command, and that General Trochu has been appointed to the command of the 12th Corps now forming at Chalons.

The French Government have taken measures to expel the subjects of Prussia and their allies from French territory.

Advices from St. Avold, dated Friday, states that

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14th Aug., 11-15 A.M.—French Mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 12th Aug., 7-15 P.M.; via Turkey, 10th Aug., 10-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th Aug., 9-33 A.M.; via Turkey, 12th Aug., 6-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

KURRACHEE, 14th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th Aug., 11-7 P.M.; via Turkey, 10th Aug., 10-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 13th Aug., 3-6 P.M.; via Turkey, 13th Aug., 5-30 P.M. America via Russia, 13th Aug., 9 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 13th August, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 78, rainfall 3 cents.

CANNANORE, 13th August, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·950, rainfall 58 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·81.

MANGALORE, 13th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

CARWAR, 13th August, 12-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind light south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·88, rainfall 8 cents.

VINGORLA, 14th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 45 cents.

CARWAR, 14th August, 10-20 A.M.—Whether squally, wind south-west, thermometer 73, barometer 29·90, rainfall 54 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th August, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

CANNANORE, 14th August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·950, rainfall 72 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—14th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th August, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th August, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th August, 11 A.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 13th August, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th August, 11-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 43 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of the 14th August is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	5 20	0 12
,,	Calcutta	11 30	0 23
,,	Madras	5 10	1 13
,,	Galle	8 11	1 18

THE CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY OF THE S.S. LADY NYASSA.

On Thursday last Mr. Manuel Xavier, master and owner of the s.s. Lady Nyassa, appeared as we have already reported before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, on a charge of fraudulent detention of a certificate of registry of the said ship.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, appeared on Friday before the Magistrate, and asked to be allowed to make a few observations with regard to the warrant. In reply to the Magistrate he explained that Mr. Pennell was a plumber lately employed in H. M.'s Dockyard, and that Mrs. Pennell was a lady of extensive landed property. He then stated that they had entered into a contract with one Dawood for the purchase of the steamer, but the same not having been found seaworthy as guaranteed, disputes had arisen as to the completion of the purchase which formed the subject of legal proceedings now pending in the proper Court; that in the meantime there was a fictitious sale by auction against a formal protest made at the time, and Mr. Xavier sought to claim the steamer through such purchaser at auction; that he took no steps to possess himself of the certificate until some months after his purchase and until he had managed somehow or another to remove the steamer from the jurisdiction of the Court without the certificate of registry; that there was no refusal to give the certificate for the purpose of navigating the vessel, which alone was contemplated by the Act; that he (Mr. Pestonjee) desired to have an interview with Mr. Cleary, the attorney for Mr. Xavier, to arrange the terms of the surrender of the certificate, but before this interview could be had, Mr. Xavier, behind his attorney's back, without his knowledge or approbation, and ignoring the communications which had passed, had, it seemed, rushed into the Police Court, and taken a rash step which might involve him in heavy consequences. Mr. Pestonjee then read a letter from Mr. Cleary to himself, which, after acknowledging the receipt of the registry, went on to say that Mr. Cleary knew nothing whatever of the proceedings to obtain the warrant, they were taken without his knowledge and approbation, and he regretted any annoyance which might have been suffered in consequence. Mr. Pestonjee added that as the certificate of registry would confer no title on the holder, under the circumstances, he had delivered the same to Mr. Cleary, to be handed to Mr. Xavier merely for the purpose of navigating the steamer, though he would like to have an opportunity of arguing the question whether Mr. Xavier is entitled to the custody of the registry.

The Magistrate said it was late then to argue that question, the registry having already been delivered up, but that under the circumstances explained by Mr. Pestonjee he would have nothing more to do with the warrant which, it was directed, should not be executed.

UNEMPLOYED EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In this morning's issue of the *Times of India*, a letter, extracted from the *Madras Mail*, appeared, having reference to the unemployed Europeans in Madras. The insults which the writer states Europeans are subjected to in that presidency are of daily occurrence all over India, and nowhere are they more indulged in than in Bombay. The natives, however, can scarcely be blamed for treating every European out of employment and without money with contempt. They are set the example, and even encouraged in such conduct by a certain class of Europeans, whom accident has advanced to a position in the country where they have an opportunity of exercising a little patronage, but for which few of them were ever by nature intended. When an application is made to men of this class, they plainly tell the applicant that they prefer natives, but many are of opinion that they admire them more for the perfection to which they have brought their "salaaming" than for their business qualifications.

The Europeans out of employment in Bombay have petitioned H. E. the Governor, in the hope that His Excellency may do something towards getting them out of the country. I forward you a copy of the petition which you can publish if you think it advisable. The petition was signed by about sixty-five of the inmates of the Strangers' Home.—I am, &c.,

AN INMATE.

Strangers' Home, 12th August.

Strangers' Home, 9th August 1870.

To H. E. Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay.

The humble petition of the undersigned inmates of the Strangers' Home.

SHEWETH,—That in consequence of the introduction of native and East Indian labour on the different railways of India, the difficulties which the working classes of Europeans meet with in getting employment are year after year becoming so great, that the vast majority of the inmates of the "Strangers' Home," numbering about ninety, are most desirous of getting to a country where they may hope, with some prospect of success, to compete in the labour market with the inhabitants, a thing which it is impossible they can expect to do in India, where both East Indian and native can afford to work for wages on which it would be next to an impossibility for an European to exist.

Your petitioners were some time ago given to understand that Government had been pleased to take the case of the unemployed Europeans into their kind consideration, and that measures were being adopted to have them sent to San Francisco or to some of the colonies where work was to be obtained, but as your petitioners have not been able to learn anything further, they humbly pray that your Excellency may be pleased to take some steps to relieve them from the necessity of depending upon the charity of the country.

Your petitioners are fully alive to the truly magnanimous manner in which Government and the public have come forward to assist them in their hour of need, but they cannot help thinking that, however freely such support may be extended, it is unmanly in the extreme to continue a burthen on a generous and philanthropic Government and public while they are able to work.

Your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will use that influence which your high position enables you to command for the speedy amelioration of their present position; and your petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow sixty-five signatures.]

ANOTHER LUNATIC KILLED BY FRACTURE OF THE RIBS.

DR. HEWLETT concluded a Coroner's Inquest on Thursday last regarding the death of a Portuguese who had been taken in charge by the police on the 23rd ult. and died three days after. Deceased seems to have had several wounds on his person when apprehended, and a deal of the enquiry has been directed to the question whether he had not received the injuries from which he died whilst in custody, but the jury have not been able to decide on that point. The enquiry commenced on the 26th ultimo in the Jamsetjee Hospital, was adjourned several times, and terminated on Thursday last. We give below the most important evidence bearing on the circumstances of the death:—

Mr. James Anderson, stated in the course of his deposition—I am House Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and reside in the premises. I first saw the deceased on the morning of the 23rd instant, between the hours of 7 and 8, when it was reported to me by the apprentice on duty, that a policeman had brought a madman. I went into the hall and saw an old Portuguese man, about sixty years of age, lying on a cot. I asked the deceased his name, but he could not and would not answer. I turned to the policeman who brought him to the hospital, and asked, "How did you bring him, in a buggy?" He answered, "No, I took him up at Camateepoora, where the people all said he was mad; and placed him before the constable, who told me to take him to the hospital." I told the police peon to make him stand up, and deceased got up of his own accord and stood before me. I looked in his face, but could not get him to look at me. He turned his face from side to side. I held his face and could see a vacant expression on it; altogether he had the appearance of being of unsound mind. I noticed that there was ecchymosis of both eyes, commonly called black eyes. There were no other marks on his face. I then turned round to the policeman and said, "This man is mad, he must be taken to the Police Surgeon; we do not receive mad people in this hospital." I saw nothing more of the deceased, until I was called to see a patient at quarter to 11 o'clock on the night of the 24th inst., when I found lying on a stretcher in the hall, the same old man whom I had directed to be taken to the Police Surgeon on Saturday morning. He was brought to the hospital by police havildar No. 2 from the Oomercurry chowkey. I examined the deceased and found he was in the state of shock such as usually follows the receipt of severe injuries. On his face and forehead were abrasians that I had not seen before; on the right cheek bone there was a severe abrasian from which coagulated blood was seen in small streaks running down the cheek. I examined the chest; there were some ecchymosed spots on the left side of the chest, but on the right side of the chest and in front he found that some of the ribs were fractured, and the parts surrounding felt as if all were beneath the skin. The deceased had the same vacant expression that I had noticed before. His breathing was greatly embarrassed; the pulse small and frequent, and surface cold. After this I turned round to the havildar and said, "Havildar, what is the meaning of this? I saw this man yesterday morning and he was well in health, and now you bring him to me with marks of injury on his face and blood on his chest; his bones are broken and he is dying." The havildar replied, "Yes, he was well in the evening, but I don't know how all this has happened. He was locked up with seven or eight other persons and some of them were drunk, or perhaps he fell off the platform where they sleep." In mentioning the platform, the havildar stooped down, and held his hand about a foot from the floor, saying "So high." I said nothing to him after this, but gave my assistant, Mr. Mackenzie, instructions to put a broad bandage round the chest, and give stimulants every two hours. At 2-20 P.M., 25th instant, I visited the deceased and found him worse; he had not rallied from the shock. I told the apprentice on duty to repeat stimulants every hour, and ordered hot bottles to be applied to the surface. I further directed that he should be visited every hour. The deceased had been placed in one of the side rooms of the hospital and had an attendant by his side. I again visited the deceased at 7-20 P.M. (25th inst.), and on further examination I found that there were large bruises on the top of each shoulder and bruises on each arm, almost semi-circular. At 8 o'clock I made the case over to Dr. Gray, the acting senior surgeon of the hospital. The patient never rallied from the state of shock in which he was admitted, and died at 3-40 P.M. (26th inst.), about forty hours after his admission. I am of opinion that that death was caused by shock to the system following the severe injuries he had received. I was not present during the whole time the *post mortem* examination was being made by Dr. Gray, but what I saw was that on removing the integument there was effused blood into the muscles over the right and front side of the chest, and on the integument being removed, I saw there was fracture of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. The shock was probably produced by these fractures.

Dr. Gray, acting senior surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, corroborated in material points the testimony of Mr. Anderson. Dr. Gray added, it was an extremely difficult thing to say exactly how long these fractures must have preceded death, but to the best of his belief they could not have been inflicted more than seventy-two hours before death. These fractures must have been produced by external violence, whether it was from a fall, or blow, or being trod upon. Severe pressure round the chest would have accounted for them. He did not believe that the deceased received these fractures from a fall which he was stated to have had five days before his death. The ribs were all bent in slightly, and witness was of opinion that direct violence was the cause of fracture. It was utterly impossible, and contrary to all experience, that so feeble an old man as the deceased could have received so severe an injury without suffering from shock within a short time afterwards. He believed that the deceased's ribs were fractured within a few hours of his being brought to hospital. He did not believe that the state of shock that he had described was due to exhaustion from want of blood.

Dr. Sydney Smith said he was the Police Surgeon and lived at Mazagon. He had received no report whatever regarding the deceased who, he had learnt from the Coroner, was stated to have been insane. Every insane person who came before him as Police Surgeon was sent by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police; or one of the three Magistrates of Police, in charge it might be of a European constable or a native sepoy for examination. A letter accompanied each case asking witness to examine and report upon the sanity or insanity of the patient. If he could fully satisfy himself that the person was insane, he filled up the necessary papers and sent the patient with the papers back to the officer who sent him. In the event of his not being able to satisfy himself that the person was really insane, he sent him back in charge of the policeman who brought him, and have him brought to him from time to time every morning at the Police Hospital until he (witness) could satisfactorily fill up his papers. The patient, he presumed, was during the interval placed in chowkey. He had visited on some occasions patients in chowkey. At the Police Hospital witness had no accommodation or special ward for insane patients. For his medical supervision it would be highly desirable that there should be a separate building devoted to this purpose. He had never given any order that an insane patient was not to be brought to him on Sunday. Sometimes, in fact frequently, he had seen insane patients on Sunday either at his home or at the hospital. Witness had heard the evidence that the deceased had been removed from an upstair room when a certain degree of violence was necessarily used as the deceased was stated to have resisted. If the deceased had been clasped round the waist on that occasion, he thought—as Dr. Gray said, the ribs after death were found to be so unusually fragile—that that amount of violence might have produced the injuries described. Witness also thought that it was possible that the deceased could have walked within two hours after the receipt of the injuries to the Jamsetjee Hospital; and that the condition of the pulse would not necessarily have shewn the existence of injuries having been sustained by him. There were cases on record where fractured ribs had been discovered some days after the receipt of injury, but which were not known to the patient. On that account witness considered it possible that the deceased might have walked not only to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but to the Police Hospital and the chowkey. The deceased was stated to have died from shock. Shock to the system usually came on within a very short time after the infliction of any injury. After reading over Mr. Anderson's and Dr. Gray's evidence, it was extremely difficult to say when the fracture took place. The deceased having been in a state of shock when taken on the night of the 24th to the Jamsetjee Hospital would incline witness to the belief that the fractures had been received shortly before. Assuming that the deceased had received injuries which Dr. Gray described on the morning of the 23rd at 6 or 7 A.M., and that he had been put into chowkey at 12 o'clock on that day and had only been observed to be lying down, and supposing that the shock had shortly after his admission into the chowkey supervened, its accession would not necessarily have attracted the attention of a sepoy or any non-professional person. Witness was of opinion that a man might receive fracture of five ribs and not show symptoms of shock, and that it was quite possible that rolling over from side to side on a hard wooden board might displace the fractured ends of the ribs. He did not see this case, and each case of fractured ribs or other injuries have their own particular symptoms, he was unable in this case to give such decided opinion as he could have done had the patient been seen by him during life.

Mr. Alfred Elginton said—I am Deputy Commissioner of Police and live at Mazagon Police Office. I remember the man whose death is the subject of this enquiry being brought to me on the morning of the 23rd July last at about 10 or 11 o'clock. He was brought into my office by Constable 64 E., who was holding him by the wrist, and he was to some extent obstreperous in my presence. He was pulling the sepoy. He was naked, with the exception of a *langootee*, and dirty in appearance. He spoke to him, but could get no coherent reply. He was mumbling to himself and uttering words of which I could make no sense. I observed that there were abrasians or bruises on his face and front of his body whilst I was speaking to him. I ordered the sepoy to go to one of the clerks in the adjoining office and get the ordinary form of letter filled up, in order that the lunatic might be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination. When the sepoy and the deceased turned round to quit my office, I noticed that there were several large bruises on his back, and I called the sepoy back and asked him how these bruises had been caused. He replied that he did not know, that the deceased had received them before he had taken charge of him. The letter I had ordered to be prepared was subsequently brought to me and I signed it; and the deceased was then removed, in order that he might be lodged in the police lock-up until he could be examined by the Police Surgeon. It has been the practice for many years to send lunatics in all ordinary cases to the police surgeon for examination to the police hospital in the morning only, at the time the police surgeon makes his daily visit. This arrangement was made at the desire of a former police surgeon. Whenever a case seems to demand it, lunatics are sent in at once to the police surgeon for examination. It has not been the custom to send lunatics to the police surgeon on Sunday. During the time that lunatics are detained in charge of the police they are necessarily kept in the police lock-up with prisoners in police cases. We have no place in which lunatics can be separately confined, and, of course, they may be locked up in company with drunken men and others. Our lock up accommodation generally is miserably insufficient; and European and native prisoners mad, drunk, and sober, are of necessity frequently confined in large numbers in one lock-up together. The necessity for additional chowkey accommodation has on several occasions been brought to notice by the present Commissioner of Police, and his suggestions have lately obtained additional weight by the urgent representation of a medical officer; and the matter under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner is now in the hands of the Municipal Engineer; and arrangements are, I believe, in progress to give us the additional lock-up accommodation we require. As regards the confinement of lunatics, I am of opinion that these unfortunate persons should, when necessary, be placed in restraint under medical control and not lodged in the police chowkeys as is now the practice. The arrangements with regard to the supervision of the police chowkeys and lock-ups have been for many years as follows. Each European officer when visiting a chowkey is supposed to enter each lock-up to satisfy himself that the prisoners whose names are there in the charge-book are all present there, and that none of them are sick, or that any irregularity is going on. Each European and native officer passing a chowkey in patrol is expected to go inside and inspect it as I have stated. In addition to these visits, sepoys and native officers on duty at the chowkey who relieve each other every three hours are expected to count, make over, and receive charge of all the prisoners then in their lock-up. The lock-ups are also frequently visited at irregular intervals both by day and night by the men on duty at each chowkey when engaged in putting in and taking out prisoners. Each lock-up is thoroughly cleaned and washed out every morning. As a general rule there are very few prisoners in the lock-up during the day except on Sundays. The prisoners generally accommodate during the night and are sent before the Magistrates the next morning, so that the chowkeys are generally empty during the day..... There is no provision made with regard to supplying prisoners in police chowkey with clothing and bedding. If prisoners appear to be unwell, the orders are that they should at once be removed to the hospital. Lock-ups are visited by the havildars every three hours, and between these intervals lock-ups are generally visited, frequently by sepoys going in and out with prisoners, and with food and water for them. During day and night there is a man on sentry over the prisoners who is within hearing and in sight of them. He paces to and fro in front of them and can see into the cells through the open bars. He supplies water whenever the prisoners require it and takes them out for necessary purposes. The other men of the guard are within hearing of the prisoners.

A number of other witnesses were examined.

Verdict—That the deceased died from the effects of shock following fracture of five ribs, but the jury is of opinion that there is no evidence to say precisely how or by what means the deceased's ribs were fractured.

MISS CARPENTER AND MISS CHAMBERLAIN.

[The following letter addressed to the *Englishman* has been sent to us for publication.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The doubts expressed in an article in your paper of June 9th, respecting the correctness of statements in a letter addressed by me to the *Times of India* on May 2nd last, oblige me to request a short space in your paper to verify them. The article has only now been brought under my notice through a Bombay paper.

Miss Chamberlain went to Ahmedabad in consequence of my very dangerous illness, which necessitated the breaking up of my establishment at Bombay. Being unable to make, under the circumstances, such arrangements for her as I should have desired, and being about to return to England by medical order, I advised her going a month on trial only, offering to pay her passage home if she did not wish to remain; if she stayed, I requested her to make her own arrangements, as it was impossible for me to undertake any further responsibility. I offered however still to pay her passage home, if within a year her health required her return, and I left money in Bombay for the purpose. I have a letter in my possession from her, dated April 7th, 1869, expressing an intention of remaining, and I heard nothing again from her until I saw her in Ahmedabad in December, 1869.

I have in my hands documents to prove that I made arrangements with the Inspector of Schools to pay to Miss Chamberlain Rs. 150 per mensem from the time of her giving up her engagement with the Ahmedabad authorities, in January, 1870, for one year, provided she remained at her work in that city or at Surat. Before that time she had no claim on me, as is acknowledged by her in a written statement in my possession. That I made provision for the payment of her salary, after my departure from India, is proved by the following letter from the Hon. A. R. Scoble, Advocate General of Bombay, which appeared in the Bombay paper:—

"MISS CHAMBERLAIN *v.* MISS CARPENTER.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE.'

"SIR,—In an article under the above heading, copied from the *Englishman*, which appears in your paper of to-day, doubt is thrown upon Miss Carpenter's statement that she had arranged with the Educational Inspector to take care that Miss Chamberlain received her salary monthly; and it is stated that Miss Chamberlain left Ahmedabad because her salary was not punctually forthcoming.

"With reference to the above allegations, I beg to state that, on her departure from India, Miss Carpenter left funds with the Oriental Bank in Bombay for the payment of Miss Chamberlain's salary, and empowered me to send Mr. Curtis, the Educational Inspector, N. D., on demand, a monthly cheque for Miss Chamberlain, to the amount of Rs. 150. Mr. Curtis, in pursuance of this arrangement, applied to me for Miss Chamberlain's salary for the month ending 16th April, 1870; and it was at once paid. No subsequent application has been made to me on Miss Chamberlain's account.—I have, &c.,

"20th June. "ANDREW R. SCOBLE."

Before leaving Bombay I made to Miss Chamberlain through the Inspector an "advance" of 500 Rs., *not*, as stated in the article in the *Englishman*, on her salary, but on the arrears due to her from her Committee, to be repaid from these to the Inspector, if that debt was discharged. On my return home, fearing that my repeated remonstrances, and the frequent assurances made to me that the debt would be paid, might not produce the desired result, in April last I wrote to Miss Chamberlain at Ahmedabad (as she had given me no intimation of her intended removal), enclosing a note to the Inspector, in which I requested him to advance to that lady on my account the whole sum which was due to her from the Municipality, recovering the same, if possible, from them. Learning subsequently through the public press that she had gone to Calcutta, as soon as I ascertained her address, I sent a letter to her on June 17th, requesting her to write to Mr. Curtis for the advanced money if he had not already forwarded it to her. This letter would not of course have reached her, at the date of the article; but the first, written without any expectation of her leaving Ahmedabad, ought by that time to have been forwarded to her. *I have received no letter from Miss Chamberlain since I left India on March 12th of this year*; I never was asked by her to pay this money, and never refused to do so; nor was I displeased at her going, as I had laid her under no engagement to stay: therefore *all remarks founded on such supposed course are baseless.*

It is not my wish here to allude to the offensive personal observations made in the article;—the marks of friendship which I have received from multitudes, both publicly and privately, as well as the attachment of all the officials in the various institutions with which I am connected, lead me to hope that the views of the writer of it are not generally entertained.—I remain, &c.,

MARY CARPENTER.

Red Lodge House, Bristol, July 20, 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 6th Aug., 1870.

	Open 1,184½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		60,123	13	9
Merchandize		10,440	7	8
Electric Telegraph		838	13	0
Parcels Traffic		1,953	12	9
	Total Rs.	1,32,176	14	5
Corresponding week last year open 872½ miles	Total Rs.	2,04,048	7	9
Decrease		71,871	8	4

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

[BY THE "PIONEER'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

BOMBAY, 8th August.

AT the meeting of the Colaba Company (Limited) on Thursday last, Captain Henry, the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company here, moved "that it is for the interest of this company that a deep sea pier should be constructed at Colaba, and that the directors be requested to communicate with Government." He might have also said that it was for the interest of several other companies, including that which he represents here. The Colaba Company must be in a flourishing state, if its shareholders at this crisis can listen, unmoved, to a hint, no matter how faint and tentative, of expenditure. Whether anything will result from the communication, of the directors with the Government remains to be seen; but there can be no doubt that—for the hundredth time—a good case has been made out for the profitable employment of labour and capital on the improvement of the port, for, in truth, the claim of Bombay, to be considered a great sea-port more than that of any other maritime city, rests on her merely natural advantages. The old Guzerati traders, the Abyssinian pirates, the Marathi rovers, and the Portuguese adventurers, had nearly as many facilities for their various purposes as the merchants and shippers of to-day. Now—much in the same way doubtless as then—when a ship is anchored in the port, and you have a package on board weighing a hundred weight or two, you speak to a long shore shark, who goes and fetches it for you in a five or ten-ton boat, each of your neighbours does the same, and all pay very highly for the waste of time and labour which this shuffling unsatisfactory process involves. A bold (checky at least) and hardy race of mucadums and dubashes grows fat on the business, and manages matters so, that not unfrequently the transit of your property from ship to shore costs more than its freight from Europe, and there is an incalculable amount of damage and breakage done by the rude pulling and dropping about to which it is subjected. Part of our inalienable birthright as Britons is to venerate commerce, to applaud the British merchants, and to reverence the mercantile community. You must not hint a word of pipe-clayed piece-goods, of fast dyes that disappear under the first slap of the dhoby, nor of half-rotten ships, &c., but acknowledge the broad and general grandeur of the subject, and—*chapeau bas* to the Bombay merchant! With all my heart, but what in the name of enterprize and common sense has he been doing all these years, that his business is conducted in so slovenly, inefficient, and barbarous a manner! Where is his public spirit and his boasted power of combination? This answer is ready and, one may believe, conclusive,—"Our public spirit is where yours would be, impecunious mocker! if you had the sense to be a Bombay merchant, in our respectable pockets; remember for how short a time we have been here; most of the great waterside works of the ports with which you disparagingly compare Bombay were made long before we came to the country, and for a long time we have been considered outsiders and interlopers, and had no whisper in the administration; besides, we have here no settled mercantile class; as fast we make our money we hasten away to spend it. Further, who could foresee that we should require all these things? We have got along very well, all things considered; and although we have been fleeced right and left, there was always something left. We gave our evidence, too, at the Dock Commission of Enquiry, and said with one voice that docks were valuable institutions and Government ought to build them, which is enough to satisfy any reasonable person; and we went in with great public spirit in 1864. We cared much about the end and aim of the companies formed for the improvement of the place, and not a bit for the excitement of speculation! Public spirit in Bombay received a 'facer' when the American war was cruelly over, from which it has not recovered, and from which it is not likely to recover—and" (this is *the* conclusive shot in which most reliance is put) "if you will only study the subject before scribbling flippant nonsense about it, you will find that things could not well have been otherwise. Why, look at Bombay, our enterprise has made it what it is!" Nevertheless, look as long and as hard as one may, no docks are visible; few contrivances for the economy of time and labour; and one of the most important parts of the business of the port is in the doubtful hands of a class of men known to be untrustworthy. The Bombay merchant may stand down. The works that now exist are mainly the issue of Government efforts. It has already a fine dockyard and a dock big enough to receive those floating Aldershotts, the Euphrates and the Jumna. A Secretary of State has been good enough to endow it further at its own cost with a new, warranted, high-pressure, patent, hydraulic lift, now being erected or floated in the highly convenient neighbourhood of Hog Island, which is powerful enough to lift *two* Euphrates or *two* Jumnas dry-shod, and which will supply a pressing want, obvious, it is to be hoped, to the meanest capacity. In its dockyards of old, gallant ships were built, which survive even now to re-visit our harbour. I need hardly dwell upon the interesting souvenirs of those forgotten times that may be had for the asking. The eternal now is upon us, and *now* the Government is lord of the isle in the matter of docks and quays, and has set about the task of putting its magnificent property in order. With the portion of it so cheaply acquired from the Elphinstone Company, t ained also the services of that Company's Engineer, Mr. T. Ormiston, who, with General Tremenheere, R.E., and Messrs. Robertson and Arbuthnot, was set to report on the best thing to do first. Mr. Ormiston, naturally pre-possessed in favour of the estate to which he has devoted so much time and trouble, urges the immediate completion of his plans and the concentration of effort on the Elphinstone Bunder—an opinion in which the civilians of the Commission heartily concur. Indeed, their report has an almost defiantly triumphant air. General Tremenheere, on the other hand, conscientious as sunlight, but touched with a tendency to what might be described as mental anchylosis, a certain fixity and rigidity of understanding not at all uncommon in the Department of Public Works, holds with oyster-like tenacity to the works of his department at Moody Bay, which have been going on for a wonderful length of time with a woful want of result. Government, honestly anxious to do what can be done, notices that its donors disagree, but orders that something shall be proceeded with at once. Colonel Kennedy, R.E., Secretary to Government, is meanwhile at home studying harbour boards and dock companies and port trusts; so you will perceive things are getting on. At this present writing, however, it does not seem to be of much consequence whether docks are made or left alone. For weeks I have piped in a small voice a prophecy of evil days. They are close upon us, and according to some authorities Bombay is to be utterly ruined for the second time. As bad or worse than those of 1866 will be these times, said the chairman of the Bombay Bank the other day, and there are grim Jeremiahs of the counting-house who foretell the fall of mighty ones and princes, and the abasement of those who sit in high places with appalling positiveness.

The London *Times* is very angry with people who shoot pigeon-matches, and has a most indignant article denouncing the cruelty of the practice and the wickedness of the attendant betting, and so forth. It is of course the very brutality of cynicism to say that this kind of condemnation is often begotten of that virtue which compounds for sins it is inclined to, by damning those it has no mind to; an even bet, however, might safely be ventured, that the writer is not a marksman (not always a convertible term with sportsman) and does not understand the peculiar pleasure of that pursuit. No more do I, but then I can't see the point of many diversions which are considered, and with justice, to be wildly exciting. For instance, I would sooner drive a hearse than walk solemnly about in a red coat, after a ball with the Bombay Golf Club, but I cheerfully acknowledge the defect in my education, and the want of taste which blind me to the perception of the deep delight of this proceeding; and I trust by setting strict guard on my lips to be preserved from particularising this pink pastime as puerile, purposeless, and preposterous. Some people, instead of mourning their ignorance and studying day and night to remedy it, would as soon go to matins as play chess, which they deride, while they are whales at whist, "Put yourself in his place" is by no means a bad maxim. Pigeon-shooting is undoubtedly rad on the pigeons—I think crows should be substituted in this country, and then one could care much,—but quails, partridges, grouse, the stag in the cart, the carefully-watched fox, and the pretty tame pheasants, all have some cause for complaint on the same score. The *Times*, however, must be right, and it furnishes my small mental ragbag with another example of how wonderfully circumstances alter cases. A few days ago I was present at a pigeon-shooting match and, being incapable of anything else, I acted as scorer, never dreaming of the inhuman enormity I was committing. It was not in the least like Hurlingham, but it was very fresh and pleasant. The steady sou'west wind forbore for an hour its drift across the bare Deccan down on which the shed of the gun-club was pitched, and the birds which escaped, instead of being hunted by roughs outside the ploughed furrow which marked the bounds, flew gaily away in the wide expanse of a landscape bounded only by the misty peaks and tabletops of the Ghats. Another redeeming feature in the case was that the pigeons were used for the table, and when your cook has sufficient perseverance, and knows how blest a mercy is the moderate use of bacon, stewed pigeons, although ever somewhat hard, are not altogether too bad, and—doubtless like many a member of many a Gun Club, Gymkhana or Tent Club—I failed to perceive in the little assemblage of the residents of an up country station any trace of the feverish excitement and extravagant gambling spirit so vehemently denounced by the *Times*. It is rather mean, however, to attempt to soften down the criminality of the offence. The *Thunderer* is right, and Mr. Freeman, who considers fox hunting cruel, is right: fox-hunting is the only end of sport, and if you wish to practise, you must ring a bell in the tail of a wooden running deer, and if you wish to hunt, you had better race after a red herring trailed by one of the fliers of the scarlet crowd. So the little horizons of diversion contract, and it is to be hoped Englishmen will control their old instincts, will cease to "see red" as they are accused of doing, and shape their tender way to the new regime.

BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE 2ND QUARTER OF 1870.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 20th July 1870.

TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, City of Bombay.

SIR,—In the quarter ending 30th June 1870 the total number of deaths amounted to 3,657, or exclusive of still-born to 3,623, being 1,348 less than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 221 less than the last quarter. It is also less by 1,222·3 than the average deaths of the second quarter during the preceding 20 years. The public health, therefore, in the second quarter of 1870 has been exceptionally good, the annual rate of mortality in it being 17·257 per 1,000, as compared with 18·340 of the first quarter of the year, and against 23·916, the average rate of the corresponding quarter in the preceding 20 years, and 23·861 of the second quarter of 1869.

1,987 deaths were registered as having occurred among males and 1,670 deaths among females, being in the proportion of 118·9 males to 100 females.

Of the above 2,108 were born in Bombay, 1,519 elsewhere, and in 30 cases the places of birth were unknown.

2,586 bodies were buried.
846 " " burnt.
225 " taken to the Towers of Silence.

The subjoined table will show the deaths registered under the different headings according to the new nomenclature published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians:—

Months.	General Diseases A	General Diseases B	Local Diseases	Conditions not necessarily associated with Local Disease	Accidents and Violence	Unspecified Causes	Total.
April	534	99	546	86	12	5	1,252
May	573	93	499	99	22	...	1,786
June	431	100	479	89	20	...	1,119
	1,538	292	1,494	274	54	5	3,657

Note.—Section A includes small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, cerebro-spinal fever, enteric fever, relapsing, fever, remittent fever, ague, simple continued fever, cholera, diphtheria, hooping-cough, mumps, influenza, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, pyæmia, puerperal fever, &c.

Section B includes rheumatism, gout, syphilis, cancer, tumours, lupus, rodent ulcer, leprosy, scrofula, purpura, scurvy, anæmia, chlorosis, general dropsy, beri-beri, &c.

During the quarter small-pox carried off 331 persons or 139·0 less than the average of 20 years and 623 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869, but 238 more than the last quarter.

From measles there were 79 deaths, or 57·2 less than the average, and 122 less than the corresponding quarter of last year, but 30 more than were registered during the preceding quarter.

1,098 persons died from fever, or 1,011·9, less than the average, and 76 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869, and 149 less than the first quarter of 1870.

Of those 10 deaths were registered as having occurred from enteric fever, 47 from simple continued fever, 260 from ague, and 781 from remittent fever.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 22, or 702·8 less than the average of 20 years, and 192 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869, but 8 more than the preceding quarter.

Diseases of the nervous system account for 390 deaths or 112 less than the corresponding quarter of 1869. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 510 deaths, which is 80 less than the last quarter. From diseases of the digestive system 474 deaths were registered, or 147 less than the first quarter of 1870.

The percentage of deaths to population is ·44, and is made up as follows:—

Diseases.	Per cent. per population.	Per cent. on deaths for Quarter.
Small-pox	·04	9·05
Measles	·01	2·16
Fever	·13	30·03
Cholera	·00	·60
All other causes	·26	58·16
	·44	100·00

The mortality from fever and from all causes per 1,000 of population was in the following localities as under:—

FROM FEVER.

Kharatalao	3·62
Parell	3·42
Koombhawara	2·59
Kamateepoora	2·38
Chuckla	1·71
Oomburkharee	1·66

FROM ALL CAUSES.

Kharatalao	8·65
Parell	7.71
Koombharwara	7·58
Chuckla	7·24
Scoree	6·54
Mandvee	6·19

The deaths from violence amounted to 54, which is 3 more than the corresponding period of 1869, and 32 less than the last quarter.

17 persons were drowned.
12 were poisoned.
1 was hanged by judicial sentence.
24 lost their lives from various accidents.

Amongst all races and castes the deaths registered were as follows:—

Caste.	Localities. Colaba and Dhobitalao	Bhoiteiwar.	Market.	Girgaum.	Mazagon.	Kamteepoora and Parell.	Total No. Registered.	Found to be Dyssent.
Hindoo	187	166	75	107	111	190	836	449
Musulman	5	185	152	57	101

OUR FINANCIAL POSITION.

WHAT will the effect of the war be on our financial position? The Bengal Chamber of Commerce will to-day answer that question by addressing the Government of India on the propriety of reducing the income-tax from October next. Looking to the utter stagnation and distress which this war is causing in Calcutta and Madras, and still more in Bombay, it is certain that few, if any, of the merchants can now dream of getting the income which they estimated in their returns. Bengal opium we may take at half a million and Bengal customs at a quarter of a million better than the estimate, owing to the enormous imports to the end of August. The last French steamer brought news of opium being again 22 dollars higher in China. The past five sales average Rs. 1,068 each, so that even if Government got only the budget price for the remaining seven sales, the total average would be above Rs. 1,013, or 18 lakhs to the good—but Government will do better than this. Patna is Rs. 1,138 and Benares Rs. 1,070, or Rs. 23 and Rs. 10 respectively higher than when the Budget was read. Sterling exchange has not risen in the least, a novelty indeed with the Bank of England rate at 6 per cent. for the shortest paper. But a striking testimony to the curtailment of business by this war is that there are no bills, and as piece goods' proceeds must be remitted, the few private sellers and the banks keep the rate lower without difficulty.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 11.

INDIAN ITEMS.

COLONEL RAIKES, (Bengal Club) is to be the new Secretary of the Sonepore Race Meeting.

ABBIT OMEN.—The medical charge of the Volunteers in camp at Wimbledon is entrusted to Surgeon Temple and Assistant Surgeon Mayo. It is to be hoped they will be more successful in the treatment of their patients than our authorities of the same names have been in the treatment of our finances.—*Englishman.*

MR. STANSFELD has discovered a new school of morality. He lately told Dr. Lush, the member for Salisbury, that the young Competition Wallahs were, during their English probation, directed to attend the Metropolitan Police Courts to study character and note the progress of crime, and that, on the whole, he thought the occupation was not only useful to their morals, but eventually made them more competent for the discharge of their functions in the East.—*Friend of India.*

SIMLA, August 6.—A gloom was cast over the station yesterday by the report of the sudden death of a member of our society, who has held a very prominent place in the amateur entertainments got up on behalf of charitable institutions during the last two or three seasons. Mrs. Batten was in the best of health on the 4th, and while at dinner that evening was seized by a sudden pain, either of apoplexy or heart disease, and in a very short time was a corpse. She was buried this morning. A large number of members of both civil and military services attended on the occasion. There have been a great number of deaths at Simla this year. —*Mofussilite.*

THE *Indian Mirror* announces that the venerable Debendro Nath Tagore, the head of the original section of the Brahmo Somaj, has retired from the world to spend his days in religious meditation at Dhurmsala, under the shadow of the Himalayas. A curious retreat for a Bengalee. Debendro Nath Tagore has, during the whole of a long life, enjoyed the respect of both European and native, and it will be long before a man of greater integrity takes his place in Calcutta society. He emulated the simplicity of the Vedic Age as well as one can do in the nineteenth century, and he has now determined to end his days like one of the *Rishees* of his Aryan forefathers.—*Friend of India.*

YOUNG BENGAL has again been misbehaving. The *Chundrika*, a Calcutta native journal, complains of the number of wicked boys in the native schools in Calcutta. Some of the boys of the Hindoo School and Hare's School often leave their books and wander all day about the tank and in the new building of the University, where they spend their time in smoking and playing cards. Last Saturday there was an affray between them and the boys of the Metropolitan School. The writer thinks that the teachers ought to be more careful to preserve order. Teachers are, however, cautious in using the birch, for they know that when a native boy has been flogged he writes to the newspapers.

THE report of a *cause celebre* comes up from Moulmein. A gentleman detected his *dhobee* wearing a banian which had been entrusted to him to be washed and charged the culprit with an offence under the Penal Code. Mr. Barr, the magistrate, in a judgment couched in the most extraordinary English, declared the offence to be a dishonest misappropriation, and sentenced the offender to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The case seems to have caused a great sensation in Moulmein, as nobody believed that the prisoner had been dishonestly inclined. But the Magistrate said he had reason to believe that the offence was common one, and that it was "peculiarly repugnant to the feelings to have one's clothes worn and used by another—and particularly when that person is a low native, not remarkable for cleanliness in their habits or persons."—*Friend of India.*

BURNING OF A PASSENGER SHIP AND LOSS OF 120 SOULS.

(*South Australian Register* July 12.)

THE destruction of a ship by fire is at all times a most appalling spectale, but when it is known that a number of fellow-creatures have also perished, it becomes doubly so; and in one of those terrible dramas the Murray (just arrived in our waters) played an important part, although she was powerless to rescue many from the devastating elements. Captain Begg gives a graphic description of the occurrence, from which it appears that on the night of May 26, in lat. 23 deg. 40 min. S., long. 37 deg. 50 min. W., one of the hands at the masthead reported a singular illumination astern, and on closer inspection the reflection became more apparent, and after a very short interval it was affirmed to be a ship on fire. In order to clearly ascertain the truth, the Murray's course was changed, and all sail made. The distance was then computed at 30 miles, and after sailing for an hour there was immediately seen to be a vessel on fire, and in the excessive darkness of the night it was indeed a most appalling spectacle, as a nearer approach disclosed the form of a large ship being devoured by the flames, which shot high aloft, lighting up for an immense distance the surrounding gloom. At 2 a. m. the distance was considerably lessened, and the Murray closed with the burning wreck, having previously prepared her boats for lowering, with hands at the davit-falls, and every possible arrangement was made to meet the emergencies of the case. Then a bitter cry came from the watery darkness, and the boat was lowered, mainbopsail hove back, and a gallant crew pulled away into the shade of night towards the sound. There was found a water-logged boat with four men clinging to her, whilst every wave rolled completely over them. Subsequently, it was known that this boat had been lowered from the burning ship, and a rush of passengers made to her; consequently she filled, and only four survivors were left to tell their miserable tale. The Murray remained close to the burning spectacle until daylight, when she stood towards the vessel, which was one mass of flame from stem to stern. Her masts were gone, and the deck fore and aft added fuel to the fire, and as day dawned it was seen with delight that three other vessels had been attracted to the scene and as the ship drifted down on her, people were seen clinging to a wreck of floating spars which lay to windward. A schooner was near, which sent away a boat to assist, and the Murray's boats were also engaged in the work of rescue. Although a strong breeze was blowing, all but two were taken off. At this juncture the wind and sea increased, so as to render it impossible to make further exertions, and the two unfortunates were in such a position that the boats could not get near them, and they seemed quite exhausted and insensible to the efforts being made to save them. The whole scene was of a most exciting and lamentable character, as from subsequent inquiries it was found that the ill-fated ship was the Maunin Barabino, an Italian barque, bound from Genoa to the River Plate, with 150 passengers on board besides the crew. On comparing notes afterwards it was found that over 120 were lost by fire and water. Of course, want of an intimate knowledge of their language rendered it difficult to obtain minute details from the survivors, but it was understood that fire from the cook's galley had by some means ignited the deck, and the combustion of the cargo, which was mainly spirits, was a very rapid process. The fore end of the vessel early blew up, sending the entire foremast and gear over to windward; and to this providential circumstance may be attributed the salvation of the few saved, for the ropes, sails, spars, and gear served as a kind of raft on which they were buoyed till assistance arrived. The vessels in attendance were the French barque Adele Louise, from Bordeaux to the River Plate; the French barque Caldere, from Havre; and a Dutch schooner homeward bound. Captain Begg sent his boat to the Adele, which was sailing to the destination of the unfortunates, and he offered to transship those rescued, supposing the master was inclined to take them on. A supply of provisions and clothes followed, and finally a subscription amongst the passengers supplemented the offer, which was satisfactorily arranged, and after a couple of days' detention the Murray filled away on her course. When the parted company the ill-fated craft had burned down to the water's edge, the sea making a half breach over some parts of her, and a heavy S.S.E. gale was anticipated, consequently it is reasonable to suppose that had the assistance not arrived when it did there would have been no survivors from the doomed ship. Amongst the saved were two ladies. To those who were injured the doctor (the Murray attended, with a view to alleviate their sufferings. The whole affair was of a most harrowing description, but from the inability of the survivors to speak English the above are the only facts to hand.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

DETAILS.

(*Shanghai Courier*, July 4.)

TIENTSIN, 22nd June.

The account given in the *Evening Courier* of June 16th, of proceedings at Nankin, would be an accurate description of the preliminary part of our troubles here connected with missionary matters; the same story of kindnapping children, of the missionaries purchasing them and taking out their eyes for medicine, &c., the same knowledge of the authorities of what was going on the same (apparent) indifference on their part to the probable consequences were conspicuously displayed here for some time before the massacre. Threatenings of this kind had become so frequent that to a certain extent they came to be treated like the cry of Wolf! Wolf! in the fable, so that when the sad reality did come no one was prepared. The first intimation we had of trouble to our friends in the city was the sight of fire, which proved to be caused by the burning of the French Cathedral and Consulate adjoining, and the premises of the Sisters of Mercy some half-mile nearer the foreign settlement. Almost immediately after news reached us of the murder of three foreigners; and, a little later, we heard of the terrible deaths of no less than fifteen to eighteen foreigners, all of whom were French, and including the Consul, Fontanier; M. and Madame Thomasin, who had only arrived a day or two before *en route* for Peking; the Chancelier, M. Simon; a Jesuit father M. Chevrier, and, saddest of all, the poor Sisters of Mercy, nine in number. To them indeed no mercy was shown: the cruel outrages upon them are horrible even to relate; their clothes are said to have been torn off them, their bodies stabbed and ripped open, their breasts cut off, and their eyes dug out. To crown all, the Chinese report this morning that all that is left of them are two charred masses, some distance apart, and quite impossible to be recognized. Truly a crown of martyrdom have they received from the ungrateful people in whose service and for whose welfare their lives were being spent here. M. and Madame Chalmaisin, French, are also said to have been killed while attempting to reach the foreign settlement. Three Russian subjects, Mr. and Mrs. Protopopoff and Mr. Basoff, met with the same fate on the other side of the river close to the salt stacks which are near the foreign settlement, while on their way from the city to the settlement. The above took place about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st. To show that the attack was premeditated and threatened, I may mention that my workmen two miles or more from the scene of action said to me on seeing the fire, that Englishmen had nothing to fear, for the attack was only on the French. Whether the Chinese apprehended immediate retribution or not I cannot say, but hardly a man was to be seen in the settlement after the first fire place place; on the following day labour was partially resumed.

22nd.—To-day H. E. Chung-How met the Consuls at the house of the Commissioner of Customs. He seemed bewildered, and intimated that the day's work had made him a poor man, and that he would now be responsible for the lives of foreigners; at the same time he offered to send down a guard of six hundred soldiers. But the British Consul strongly objected to any such step, while another gentleman, a Consul for more than one Treaty Power, and at the same time occupying the anomalous position of paid servant of His said Excellency, was for leaving everything *as in duty bound* to His Excellency! The foreign residents from the first took steps to protect themselves, and during the last two nights have kept watch and guard. The Manchu was fortunately here, and by the kindness of her agent and captain, was a refuge for all who might require it, and is to remain here until another steamer of the same company arrives. The Appin also arrived here to-day; so that if an attack on the settlement takes place the two steamers could protect all foreigners. The Dragon left Taku on the morning of the 22nd with the Queer, a dismasted vessel, in tow, and with news of the attack here which overtook her at Taku, and with instructions from the British Consul for the Oppossum gun-boat to come on here from Chefoo.

This morning early, three foreigners, Mr. Cox, British, and Messrs. Cordes and Spelling, North German subjects, came down to the settlement from the city. This morning also a Chinaman was found in the steeple or tower of the Protestant church built on the Mission ground, close to the settlement, with balls of combustible materials for the apparent purpose of firing the church. During the day a Chinaman in the settlement was found with a revolver up his sleeve, on his finding he was being caught succeeded in throwing the weapon into the river. Both these Chinese have been handed over to the native authorities.

23rd.—This morning there was found in the river, quite fresh, the bodies of the two Russians before named, man and wife, whose wedding had been celebrated less than a week ago amid great rejoicings. The bodies were stripped, and the young wife, only about 16, had her arm broken and cuts on face and body, and three fingers cut off apparently for the sake of the rings. The freshness of these bodies is supposed to be due to their contact with the salt-stacks where they were killed. They had only been a short time in the water. Another body found at the sametime could not be recognised and is believed to be Chinese. Since then a fourth body found in the water horribly cut about the head and face, and with part of one hand cut off, was recognised by two French subjects, Messrs. Borel and Coutris, who have made their escape from the city, and being the first of the French Consul, M. Fontanier; his socks also bore the initials H. F. This body was also stripped; at the time he met his death he wore the Consular uniform. Yesterday H. E. Chung-How said the Consul's body was one of seven taken out of the water and put in coffins. These bodies are to be kept until the arrival of the French authorities from Peking, expected here to-day or to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Stanman, and Mr. Meyer, came down to the settlement this morning under an escort from Chung-How; they are believed to be the sole survivors of the foreigners who were in the city; twenty or twenty-one are dead or missing, and of these, seven are women, nine sisters Mrs. Thomasin, Mrs. Chalmaisin, French, and Mrs, Protopopoff, Russian.

It appears the French Consul on the attack being made had gone to Chung-How's Yamên, and had induced Chung-How to accompany him to the Consulate. On their way thither they met the Chefoo-sien, and Chung-How's story is that the Consul fired on the Chefoo-sien, whereupon the mob rose and cut him down, killing him on the spot. Mr. and Mrs. Thomasin were killed inside the Consulate. Mrs. Chalmaisin got on her horse and escaped, her husband being killed in his door-way as he was coming out. Mrs. Chalmaisin returned to the house in the evening in Chinese dress, but it seems the omission to change her foreign boots led to her detection, and she was slaughtered in the street.

Full particulars of these transactions may never be known, but already a good deal of light is thrown on the affair from various quarters. We hear from a distance in the country of ten days' journey that placards inflaming were up against Catholics on account of their malpractices; but as the people could not discriminate between Catholic and Protestant they were advised to take them all to the Yamên for examination.

One of Tseng-kwo-fan's lieutenants is now here with an escort of 80 to 100 troops; with no ostensible object. It is somewhat curious that when Tseng-kwo-fan himself was down here last year one of the reasons given for his visit was his intention to seize the French Consulate, it being Imperial property; and it is also noteworthy that when some of us in 1861 endeavoured to purchase this same property we were told it could not be sold as it belonged to the Emperor.

24th.—Two Russian bodies were buried in the British cemetery yesterday afternoon, and shortly after, the body of the third Russian was found in the river, and was buried this morning. Yesterday the Chinese authorities sent down to the British Consulate five coffins containing bodies which were recognised as those of Mr. and Mrs. Thomasin of the French legation, M. Simon of the Consulate; Father Chevrier and a Chinese priest. M. Simon was so hacked as to be hardly recognisable. Mrs. Thomasin was cut in the back of the neck. She had her clothes on. These bodies with the French Consul's, six in number, have all been placed to-day in the British cemetery pending instructions from the French authorities, as it was impossible to keep them above ground any longer.

Reports this evening are to the effect that Tsengkwo-fan is now on his way down here with 5,000 troops to investigate into this sad affair. Despatches from the North German Consul for Peking had been stopped and returned to the Consul, his courier had been taken to the Magistrates in the city and bamboozed; but a despatch from the British Consul to the Minister had reached Peking, and an answer from Mr. Atkins received here last night. At the same time came letters from the French Minister asking for further particulars, having heard of the death of the Consul and others. All was quiet in Peking. The attempt of the authorities to interrupt communication between officials at Peking and Tientsin is a suspicious circumstance.

On the 24th the body of a Chinese woman was found in the river; by the ornaments about her neck she was a Catholic, and believed to have been a teacher in the sisters' school. She was much cut and disfigured, the body was buried with the other six.

26th.—This morning six coffins were sent down from the city, the contents of which on examination proved to be the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmaisin; of the remaining four, two contained bodies half burnt, one of which had evidently been in the water and had apparently been partially eaten; second was in much the same horrible state: the remaining two were burat to a cinder; in one, only the scull and a few bones remained. I forced myself to look upon these six and hope I may never see such another sight. Whether the four were the remains of sisters of Chinese it is impossible to say. The six coffins were placed side by side with the other seven, one large mound covering the whole thirteen coffins. The Chinese who brought them said the four were sisters; they lay close to the gates, first one, then two, then one; there were also Chinese bodies there which they had instructions not to touch; but there were no other foreign bodies there.

27th.—Word has been sent down to the effect that no more foreign bodies are to be found; thus five sisters are still missing, allowing the four coffins sent to have contained the remains of four of them.

A gentleman who has seen the whole of the bodies has kindly given me the following account of their condition:

M. H. Fontanier.—Head and face cloven to pieces with sword cuts. One spear wound through the chest.

M. Simon.—Head and face covered with sword cuts; body covered with numerous wounds; bowels protruding.

M. Thomasin.—Head and face covered with sword cuts; a few spear wounds on the body.

Madame Thomasin.—A sword cut through the back of neck.

M. de Chalmaisin.—Left side of the face cut away; eyes scooped out; numerous wounds in the body and extremities.

Madame de Chalmaisin.—A deep sword cut across the face, just below the eyes; left arm and side hacked with sword cuts.

Father Chevrier.—Scull cloven in several places; chest and abdomen laid open; bowels protruding.

The coffins supposed to contain four of the sisters were filled with charred pieces of flesh and bone.

Mr. Protopopoff, Russian.—Sword cut 5 inches long on the left side of head; a spear wound through the chest, and one on the left hip.

Mrs. Protopopoff.—Body literally covered with sword cuts and spear wounds.

Mr Basoff, Russian.—Head covered with sword cuts, chest pierced with numerous spear wounds.

Most of the bodies were in an advanced stage of decomposition, having been probably a good deal exposed to the sun on the banks of the river. They were all more or less naked, except Mr. Thomasin and wife.

It is reported that 180 children were brought to the Yamên the day of the massacre; 30 children were found smothered in vaults, supposed to be those either of the church, or European Hospital. I consider that between 50 and 60 people must have perished in the sisters' places alone.

As a proof that the Chinese General knew of the intended attack, it may be mentioned that for several days provisionly parents had been coming by day and night to take away their children from the schools; so that out of about 450, only about 200 remained on the day of the fire. The 30 who were found smothered must have run into the vaults on the first alarm being given. The shop-keepers about the sisters' place also had for some days been removing from their shops. The Chifoo, or head city magistrate, had posted a proclamation similar to those at Chinkiang, and tending to excite the people against the foreigners. H. I. M.'s Consul called the attention of Chung-How to this proclamation on the 18th, three clear days before the outbreak, requesting him to pacify the people as the Chifoo's proceedings were creating great disturbance in the city. On the 20th he again wrote to Chung-How, and for the third time, on the morning of the 21st, the Consul addressed an urgent despatch to Chung-How, but received no reply to any of his communications.

I have noticed Chung-How's statement to the effect that he accompanied M. Fontanier on his way back to the Consulate. At the meeting of the Consuls he stated that M. Fontanier had twice fired on him. Another Mandarin told a foreign resident here that he was one of two who were deputed by Chung-How to accompany M. Fontanier to the Consulate, that on the way M. Fontanier said he did not want them, but 200 soldiers to drive away the mob. A disturbance here arose close to the Cathedral and Fontanier and Simon were both killed. The story of Fontanier firing on Chung-How looks extremely like a fabrication of the last named "excellent" gentleman.

There can be no doubt at all about the connivance of the authorities at this dreadful massacre, for even if it did not originate with them, it was perfectly within their power to put down all display of bad feeling when they were first requested to do so. They did not choose to move a finger in this direction, but treated the urgent appeals of the British Consul with supercilious contempt. No sooner, however, had the atrocious deed been done than the authorities began to awake to a sense of what they had done, and to dread the cons quences. This was first shown when they sent down the five coffins containing bodies, and with them three empty coffins. The Mandarin who brought them requested from the British Consul a receipt for six bodies, naming the French Consul's as one of them. Again on the following day Chung-How sent a special messenger to request a receipt for the six bodies, also mentioning the Consul's as being one them, the request being of course still refused. Once more the demand was made, and the Mandarin on this occasion received for answer that the body of the Consul which he professed to have brought, had actually been picked up in the river on the previous evening; that it had been recognised by several of the deceased's friends, as well as identified by the initials H. F. on the socks. The Mandarin feebly attempted to maintain that the Consul's body was nevertheless one of the five which he had brought and for which he was ordered to bring back a receipt to Chung-How. It must be remembered that Chung-How had said the Consul was killed by his side, and that he had the body in his keeping. There was indeed one gentleman who was unable to recognise the body of poor M. Fontanier, and he was a brother Consul too. Perhaps he saw with Chinese eyes, and believed against the evidence of his senses that the murdered Consul "might have been" in one of the coffins. Fortunately all foreigners who happen to be in Chinese employ are not so easily converted to the Chinese mode of viewing things.

The Chinese authorities, cowardly as they are cruel, have betrayed abject fear of the consequence of what they have done in many ways since the dreadful occurrence took place. They have requested the French Minister at Peking to name his own terms for compensation. They have asked the Russian friends of the deceased here to name their compensation, but were properly answered that they would know that from the Russian authorities. At Taku they had couriers waiting and two hours before the arrival of the Opossum gunboat on the 26th, H. M. Consul had a letter requesting him not to allow the gun-boat to enter the city. Again on the 29th (27th) H. E. has asked the British Consul to apply for the acting appointment of French Consul when they two could settle all matters between them. Altogether it seems as if the native authorities had taken leave of their senses.

While deploring this melancholy occurrence I cannot help thinking that it will result in good to China as well as to foreigners, and that the poor sisters' death will bring forth more fruit than they were permitted in their lifetime to see. The French nation cannot permit this deadly insult to pass unpunished,—members of the embassy, of the Consulate, and of the priesthood,—men and women—cruelly and treacherously murdered. Were they indeed to permit this crime to pass unpunished, no foreigner could with safety remain in China.

The Chinese are naturally endeavouring to conciliate the other Treaty powers,—it is to be hoped without effect; they are as a bundle of sticks, strong, while individually they may be easily disposed of.

I understand 8 Protestant Chapels, as and about the city, are looted, 16 places of worship in all are said to have been destroyed. Many Catholic Christians are said to be murdered and thrown into the river; we have seen a good many bodies floating down with the tide. No Protestant converts have been killed, so far as is known, but they have been beaten, and their houses pillaged, the Chinese afterwards offering to sell them the property they have stolen. There are any number of guilds here, banded together for mischief, and the Fire Brigade are the parties who are said to have had the management of setting the buildings on fire, having the mob perfectly under control, calling them away when all was finished by the sound of the bell. More than one foreigner heard this. The soldiers were present at the fires and are said to have aided in this mischief, at least no one reports their having in any way tried to prevent it. Now we hear that the city mob are turning against Chung-How, denouncing him as a friend to foreigners. His Excellency is evidently a weak-minded man, better adapted for peace than war. He has been believed to be well-disposed to foreigners, though he has never shown it on any important occasion.

(*Shanghai Daily News.*)

Simultaneously with the assault on the French Consulate, the mob and soldiery surrounded the Hospital of the French Sisters of Charity. Having set fire to a portion of the building, they entered the gates, and dragged all the Sisters of Charity out into the street. There they stripped them naked, exposed them to the public gaze, plucked out their eyes, cut off their breasts, ripped them open, dragged out their hearts, and deliberately cut them to pieces, and divided portions of their flesh amongst the infuriated mob. No European witnessed these outrages on humanity save the poor victims, who, in presence of each other, passed through the terrible ordeal, and perished without hope of release; and without any support in that extreme hour of misery and torment, save their confidence in a merciful God, whose behests they had endeavoured to fulfil amongst a barbarous people, at the peril of their lives. Chinese spectators of the bloody scene relate other horrors perpetrated on these innocent ladies that cannot be mentioned. The Lady Superioress of the Hospital, it is related, was cut in twain while yet alive. One short hour sufficed to extinguish those noble martyrs of charity. Their labour of love, amongst the poor of Tientsin for six years, was thus crowned in bitterness and earthly shame—by the very people whom they had succoured and fed and clothed and tended in the hour of sickness and pestilence.

What the French authorities will do, is wrapped in the future. The Count de Rochechouart, the French Charge d'Affaires at Pekin, by last accounts is detained at the Imperial Capital. Some report that the Chinese Emperor will not allow him to leave, as the Government dare not have no power to protect him from being murdered either on the road or in Tientsin, by the same assassins who have already killed, so many of his compatriots. Whether the French Charge d'Affaires is detained for other motives, it is difficult to state. Possibly his departure is feared, lest he should take immediate steps for a retribution of the fearful blow inflicted on French prestige in China, and that by keeping him at Pekin, time may be gained to soften down the painful impressions caused by the late massacre. A short time will bring the French Admiral to the scene of the catastrophe; and unless the most summary and complete humiliation be imposed on the Chinese Government, French influence will have ceased in China from the 21st June, when so much of her innocent blood was shed by her enemies.

There can be no doubt but that the termination of the French Corean expedition of 1866, and the immunity of the Corean Government after the slaughter of two bishops and seven priests without punishment being exacted for that deed of bloodshed, has considerably lessened French influence in China since then. As the Coreans were suffered to murder several French subjects without redress being asked the Chinese have been encouraged to look at the French as likely to endure farther humiliation or insult. A severe lesson is required to place their power and influence in its former position, and it is to be hoped that the present opportunity will not be lost.

When it is recollected that the Sisters of Charity have an imperishable claim on the sailors of the French navy, and on the soldiers of the French army, for their heroic and tender care of the sick and wounded in the Crimea and other battlefields, we may be sure that, as soon as the news arrives in France that so many of these same sisters have been brutally murdered in China, with the connivance of the Chinese Government, a universal feeling of horror and sympathy will arise through the French nation.

Even in China, the memory of those murdered sisters will exercise an influence in favour of a new period of foreign relations with China; and to the many who remember the always cheerful and kind Sister Lady Louise, who watched over so many of our sick countrymen in the Shanghai hospital, what pangs of sorrow and indignation will there not rush from the breast, when they know that this guardian angel of their sick beds was outraged and slaughtered at Tientsin. Sister Louise was an Irish lady. Her brother is a respected clergyman in Ireland. Who can feel but sorrowful at the thought of her having been sacrificed and murdered while engaged in continuing, at Tientsin, those works of mercy that endeared her to the gratitude of so many in Shanghai. Peace be with her soul.

(From Tientsin correspondence in the *Courier* of the 6th.)

Chung-How has not only tendered to the French money compensation for the murdered persons, but has offered to rebuild in splendid style the Cathedral, the houses of the Sisters of Mercy, and the Chapels which have been destroyed. (We presume also the Consulate.)

Mr. Lay is at present acting Consul for France. It is hoped he may soon be relieved from the difficult position of having to serve two such masters as Count Rochechouart and Mr. Wade.

After the outbreak on the Consulate on the 21st June, the French Consul sent his Chancelier, Mr. Simon, to Chung-How to request that a stop might be put to it. Finding Mr. Simon did not return M. Fontanier walked there himself in uniform. He was no doubt very excited, and according to Chung-How's account the following day, he fired his revolver twice at him. Chung desired the Consul to lay down his revolver and he would go with him to the Consulate. The Consul did not lay down the pistol, but Chung nevertheless went with him, walking, he says, side by side. After proceeding a little way they met the Chefoo-sien whom (according to Chung-How) the Consul accosted, saying, "You are another of the fellows who are the cause of all this trouble, and fired at him." On this the mob fell upon M. Fontanier and killed him.

M. Coutris, a French subject, living close to the Consulate, went to the Yamên for protection, walking there with his gun in his hand. He placed himself under the protection of the Magistrate who presides over the Mixed Court, who advised him to go away, which he refused to do. While in Chung-How's Yamên he was kicked and knocked about by Chung-How's retainers, who wore their official caps on the occasion. M. Coutris was protected in the yamên for the night, and next day escorted by Chung-How to the settlement.

Among the Sisters of Mercy whose sad fate we have recently heard from Tientsin, was one well known in Shanghai by the name of Sister Louise, and this lady was, we learn, a British subject. This statement, made by the *Courier* is, we are told, quite correct. The sister was an Irish lady. Here is a ground for direct British interference.—*China Mail.*

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, 26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Heeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Bank-Pass Books, Memorandum Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the priege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

McCABE'S WATCHES CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, for purchases.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH, Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen, ABERDEEN, Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS: NEW YORK & MONTREAL; BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN (Wholesale and Retail), INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS, 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside), LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1843,

Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the world. Price List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms half cash. Balances against Bills of Lading. An advertisement more explanatory of our business appears in the previous and following week's issue of this paper.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. { The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CH